

FIG 1

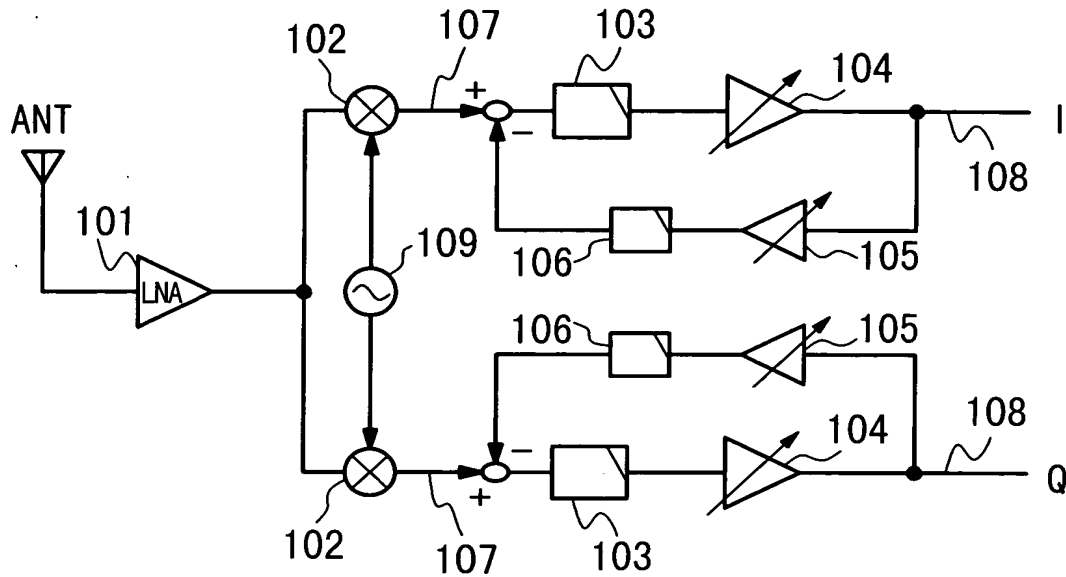
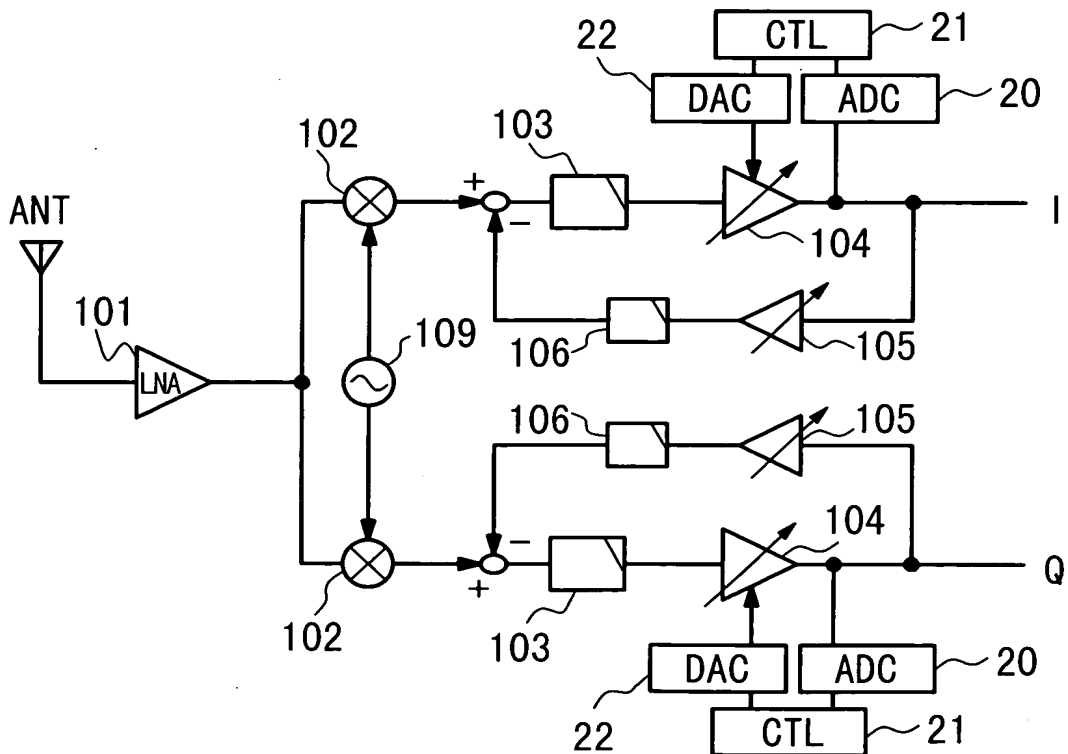


FIG. 2



The diagram illustrates a dual-channel receiver architecture. An antenna (ANT) feeds into a Low Noise Amplifier (LNA), labeled 101. The output of the LNA splits into two parallel paths. Each path contains a mixer (represented by a circle with an 'X'), both labeled 102. A local oscillator signal, represented by a sine wave symbol and labeled 109, is distributed to both mixers. The outputs of the mixers pass through variable gain amplifiers, labeled 103. Following these amplifiers, each channel has a feedback loop consisting of a DAC (Digital-to-Analog Converter, labeled 22) and an ADC (Analog-to-Digital Converter, labeled 20). These are controlled by a Central Processing Unit (CTL, labeled 21). The signals from the DACs are fed back into the variable gain amplifiers (labeled 301). The final outputs of the channels are measured by comparators (labeled 104) and sent to a final ADC (labeled 30).

FIG. 5

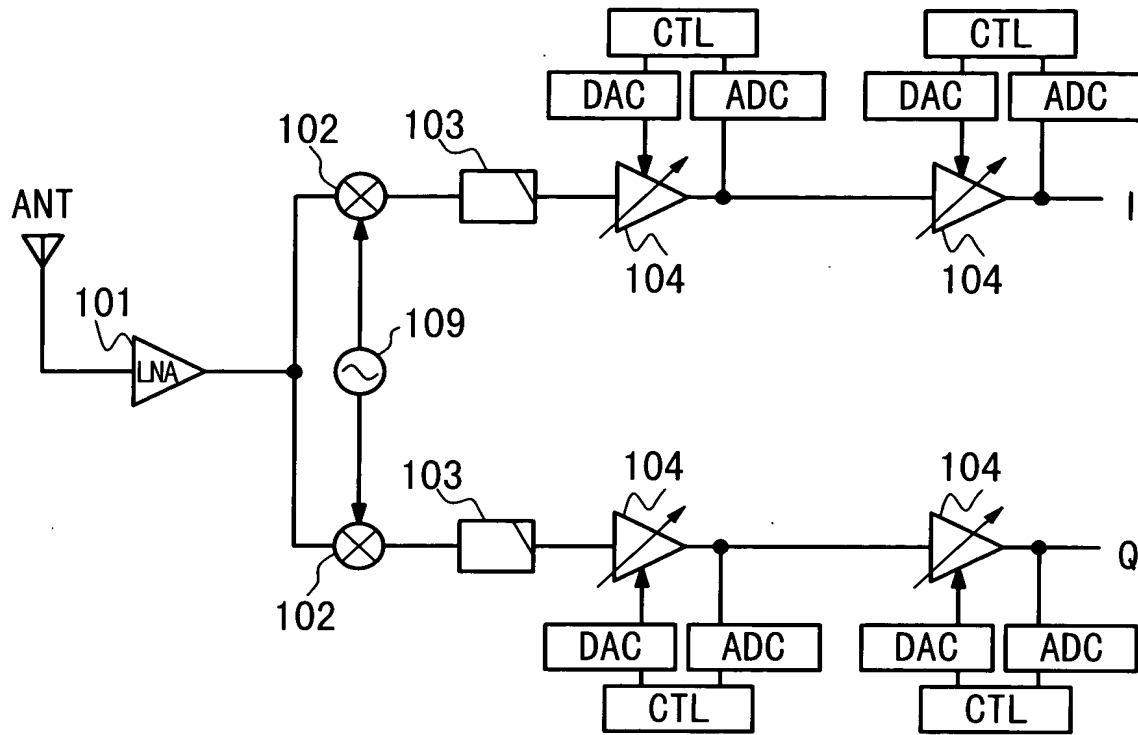


FIG. 6

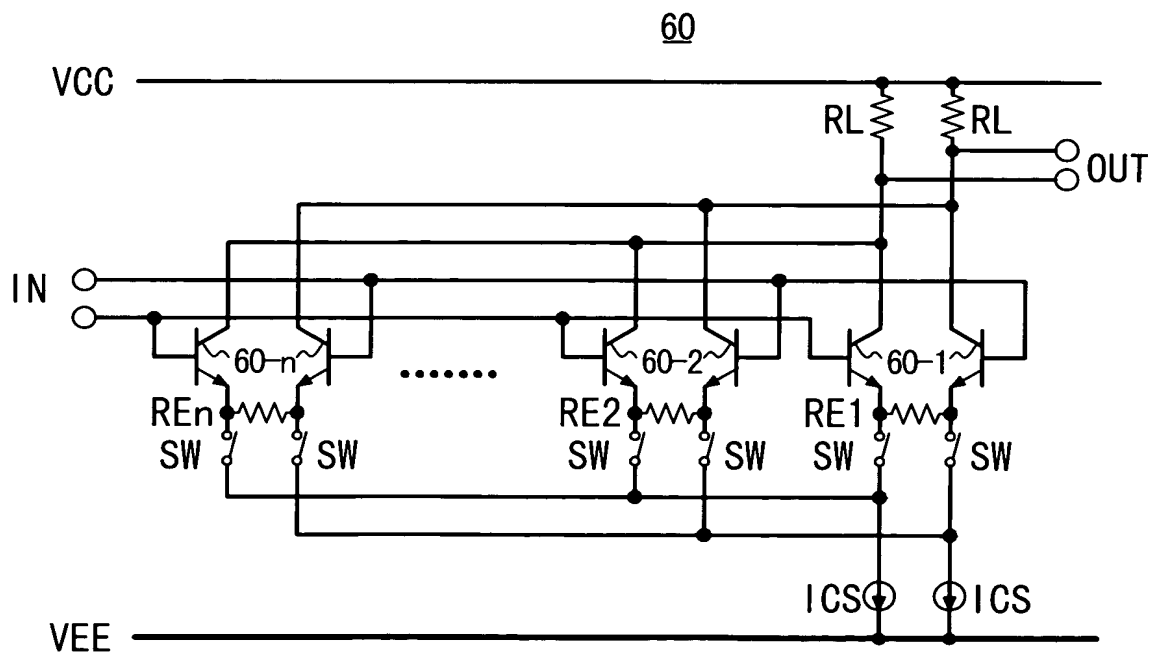


FIG. 7

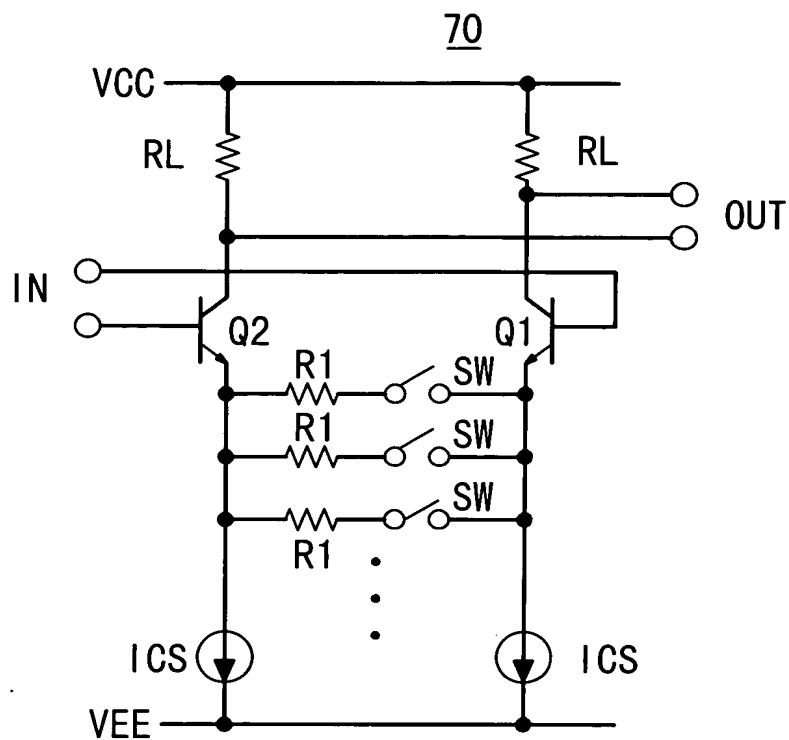


FIG. 10

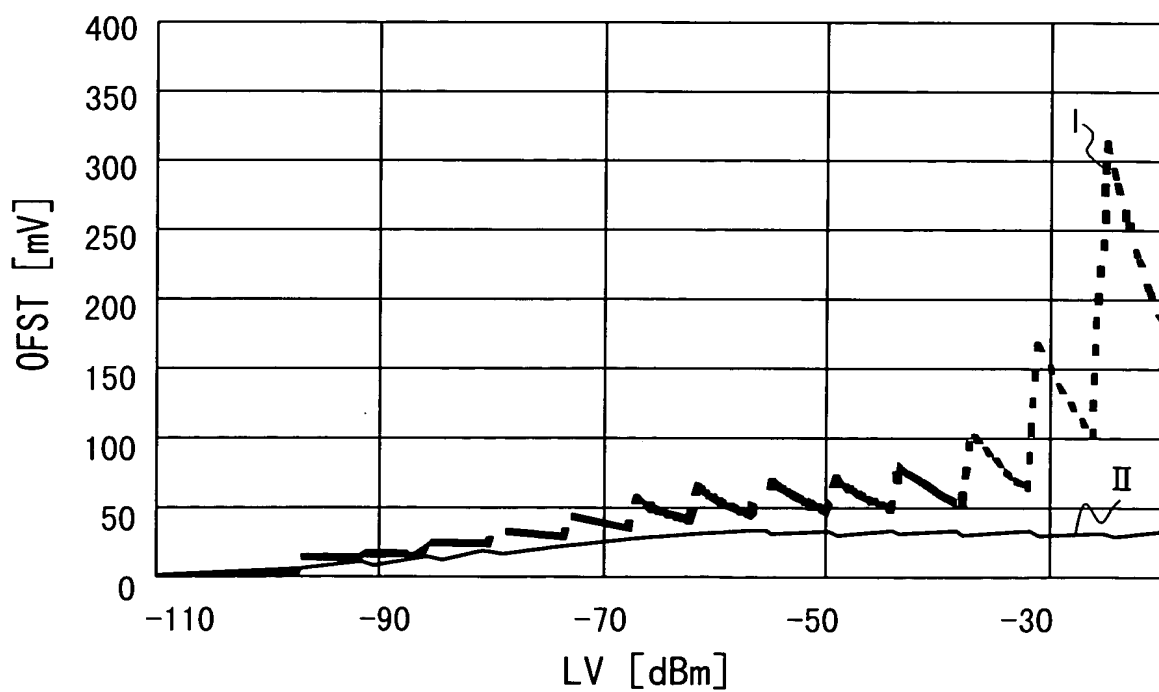


FIG 8

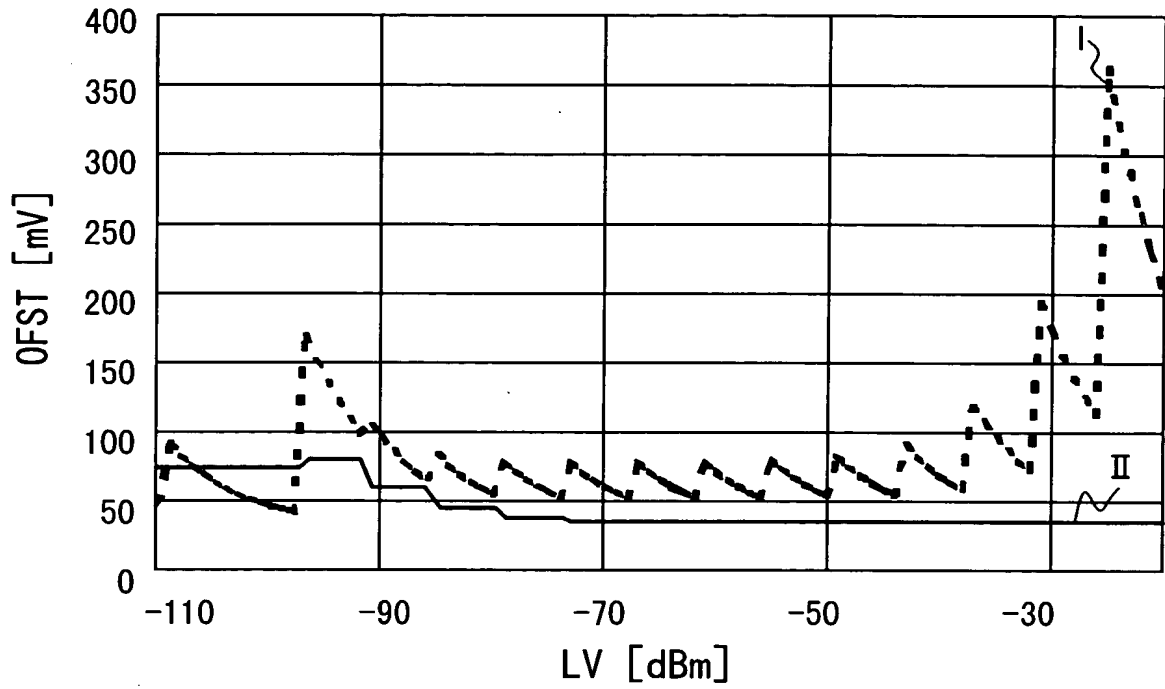


FIG. 9

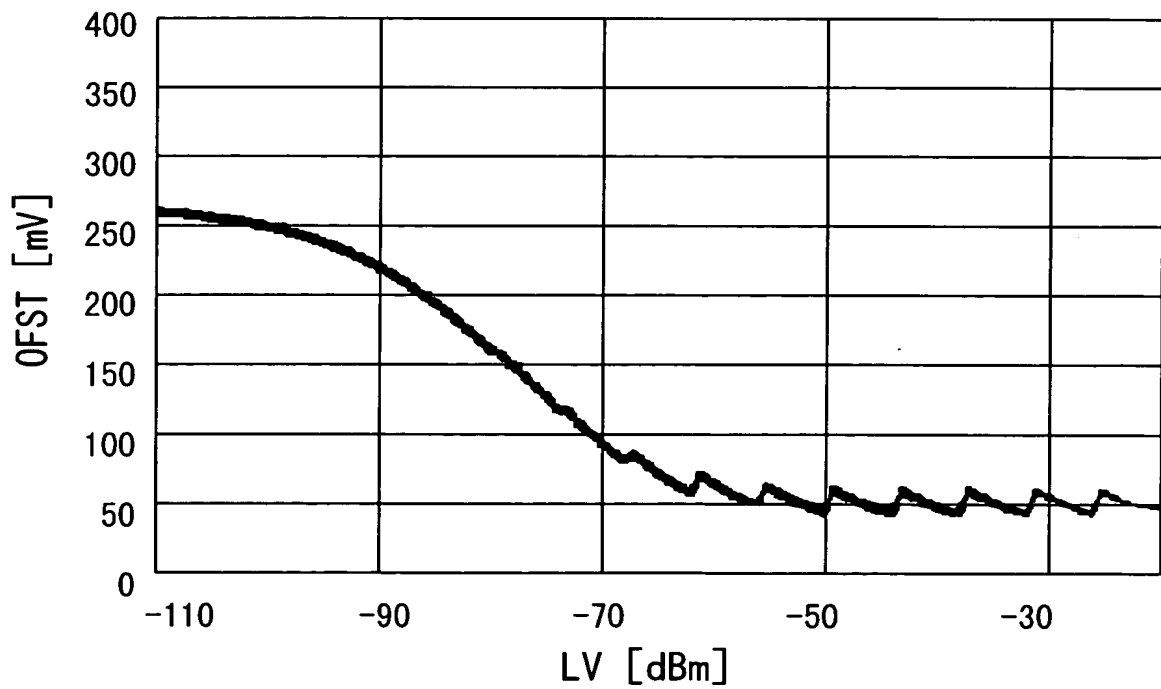


FIG. 11

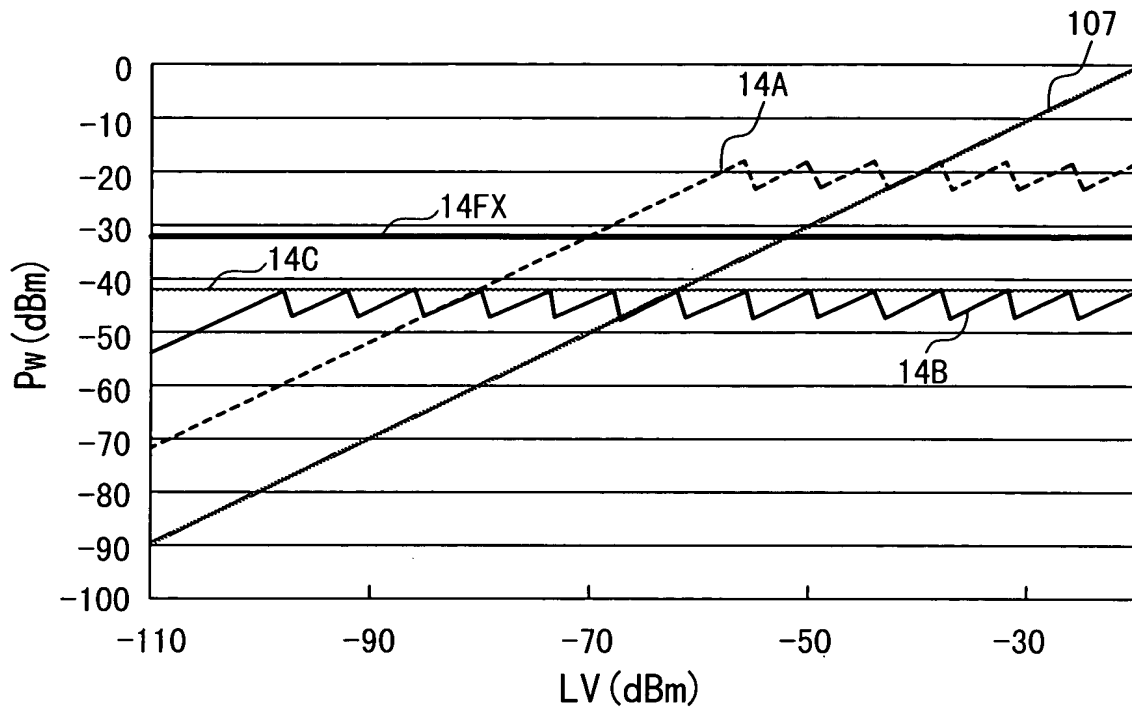


FIG. 12

